

1 KEVIN V. RYAN (CASBN 118321)
2 United States Attorney
3
4
5
6
7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
11

12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)

13 Plaintiff,)

14 v.)

15 SUN KEUNG LEE, SANDY RU ZHONG,)
16 and EVA YOK YAU ENG,)

17 Defendants.)
18

No.

VIOLATION: 18 U.S.C. § 1029(b)(2) --
Conspiracy to Produce, Use, and Traffic in
Counterfeit Access Devices.

SAN FRANCISCO VENUE

19 INDICTMENT

20 The Grand Jury charges:

21 COUNT ONE: (18 U.S.C. § 1029(b)(2) -- Conspiracy to Produce, Use, and Traffic in
22 Counterfeit Access Devices)

23 1. Beginning on or about December 7, 1998, and continuing through on or about June 20,
24 2001, in the Northern District of California, and elsewhere, the defendants

25 SUN KEUNG LEE,
26 SANDY RU ZHONG, and
EVA YOK YAU ENG,

27 and others both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did knowingly and intentionally conspire
28 to produce, use, and traffic in counterfeit access devices and, by such conduct, affected interstate

INDICTMENT

1 and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1029(b)(2) and
2 (a)(1).

3 Overt Acts

4 2. As part of the conspiracy and to carry out its objects, the defendants and their co-
5 conspirators committed or caused to be committed the following overt acts, among others, in the
6 Northern District of California and elsewhere:

7 a. On or about December 7, 1998, SUN KEUNG LEE possessed misappropriated credit
8 card account numbers.

9 b. On or about March 31, 2000, EVA YOK YAU ENG purchased an Eltron P310C
10 Thermal Printer, serial number E210042.

11 c. On or about December 14, 2000, EVA YOK YAU ENG transported two metal plates
12 used in the manufacture of counterfeit credit cards to Vancouver, Canada.

13 d. On or about December 15, 2000, SANDY RU ZHONG discussed by telephone with
14 SUN KEUNG LEE and an unindicted co-conspirator the use of a computer program.

15 e. On or about January 12, 2001, SANDY RU ZHONG possessed access device-making
16 equipment.

17 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1029(b)(2) and (a)(1).

18 DATED:

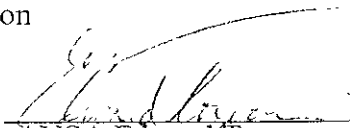
A TRUE BILL.

21 FOREPERSON

22 KEVIN V. RYAN
23 United States Attorney

24 

25 EUMI CHOI
26 Chief, Criminal Division

27 (Approved as to form: )
28 AUSA Edward Torpoco

United States District Court

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

SUN KEUNG LEE,
SANDY RU ZHONG,
and EVA YOK YAU ENG

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

CASE NUMBER:

3 04 30430

(Name and Address of Defendant)

I, the undersigned complainant being duly sworn state the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. On or about and between 12/7/98 & 7/20/01 in Alameda County & elsewhere county, in the Northern District of California defendant(s) did, (Track Statutory Language of Offense)

See Attachment A, incorporated fully herein by reference.

in violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section(s) 1029(b)(2), (a)(1).

I further state that I am a(n) Special Agent and that this complaint is based on the following facts:
Official Title

See attached Affidavit of Christopher Riley in Support of Criminal Complaint, incorporated fully herein by reference.

Maximum Penalties: 5 years imprisonment, 3 years supervised release, \$250,000 fine, \$100 special assessment.

NO BAIL WARRANTS REQUESTED.

Continued on the attached sheet and made a part hereof:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Approved
As To
Form

[Signature]
AUSA Steve Gruel, Edward Toranzo

[Signature]
Name/Signature of Complainant SA Christopher Riley

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence,

12-15-04
Date

at

San Francisco, California

City and State

HON. JAMES LARSON
United States Magistrate Judge

Name & Title of Judicial Officer

[Signature]
Signature of Judicial Officer

ATTACHMENT "A"

COUNT ONE: 18 U.S.C. § 1029(b)(2), (a)(1) – (Conspiracy to Produce, Use, and Traffic in Counterfeit Access Devices)

Beginning on or about December 7, 1998 and continuing through on or about June 20, 2001, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, the Defendants

SUN KEUNG LEE,
SANDY RU ZHONG, and
EVA YOK YAU ENG

did knowingly and with the intent to defraud conspire to use, produce, and traffic in counterfeit access devices and, by such conduct, affected interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1029(b)(2), (a)(1).

AFFIDAVIT OF CHRISTOPHER RILEY
IN SUPPORT OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, CHRISTOPHER RILEY, being duly sworn, state and declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am a Special Agent of the United States Secret Service, United States Department of Home Land Security. I am currently assigned to the San Francisco Field Office. I have been employed as a Special Agent of the Secret Service since May 1999. I have conducted numerous investigations into persons engaged in the fraudulent use, production, and trafficking of counterfeit access devices.

2. This Affidavit is submitted in support of a Criminal Complaint alleging that, beginning on or about December 7, 1998 and continuing through on or about June 20, 2001, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, Defendants SUN KEUNG LEE, SANDY RU ZHONG, and EVA YOK YAU ENG, knowingly and with the intent to defraud, conspired to use, produce, and traffic in counterfeit access devices, and by such conduct, affected interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1029(b)(2) and (a)(1). The Complaint alleges the following overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy:

(1) on or about December 7, 1998, SUN KEUNG LEE possessed misappropriated credit card account numbers;

(2) on or about December 14, 2000, EVA YOK YAU ENG transported two metal components of an embossing machine from San Francisco, California, to Vancouver, Canada;

(3) on or about December 15, 2000, SANDY RU ZHONG discussed by telephone from Oakland with one of her co-conspirators in Vancouver the use of a computer program to open files on a CD-Rom; and,

(4) on or about November 7, 2000 EVA YOK YAU ENG purchased an Eltron P310 Thermal Printer, serial number E210042, in Walnut Creek, California.

3. This case is the result of a long-term historical and proactive investigation, which was developed by investigators with the United States Secret Service (hereinafter referred to as USSS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (hereinafter referred to as FBI), United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (hereinafter referred to as ICE), the Oakland Police Department (hereinafter referred to as OPD), the Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia (hereinafter referred to as OCA), and Canada Customs. I am basing this Affidavit on, among other sources of information, my own personal participation in this investigation, on my training and experience, on information received from officers and agents from the agencies listed above, on information received from bank investigators and analysts employed by numerous banks and credit card issuers, on reports and information provided by confidential sources (CS), on reports of physical surveillance, on reviews of telephone toll records, and on the results of court-ordered pen registers, trap and traces devices, and wire intercepts, both in the United States and in Canada. The information provided in this Affidavit is for the purpose of establishing probable cause in this matter and does not contain everything that I know about this investigation.

OVERVIEW

4. Investigations in Canada and the United States have identified LEE as the head of a large criminal conspiracy with counterfeit credit card manufacturing and distribution operations dating as far back as 1992. The conspiracy has operated, during various time periods, in the San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, Calgary, and Vancouver areas. The investigations have identified SANDY ZHONG as a co-conspirator who controlled counterfeit credit card operations in the San Francisco Bay Area beginning in at least 1998. The investigations have

identified EVA ENG as a co-conspirator who provided equipment and materials to the group for use in the manufacture of counterfeit credit cards beginning some time in 1994. The investigations have identified several other co-conspirators in Canada and the United States who are not named in this Complaint, but some of whom have been prosecuted by Canadian authorities. Where necessary to provide context, I have summarized in this Affidavit the criminal conduct of some of these uncharged co-conspirators.

5. The counterfeit access devices at issue in this case are principally counterfeit credit cards, which were manufactured using unauthorized access devices (i.e., stolen credit card account numbers). Typically, various “skimmers” utilize “skimming devices” to collect credit card account numbers at their job locations without authorization. They then forward the devices to various middlemen, who in turn deliver the account numbers to a counterfeit card manufacturer, who sells the finished cards to other middlemen. The manufacturer typically obtains counterfeit credit card stock from a supplier. After the counterfeit credit cards are produced, other middlemen typically sell the counterfeit cards to “shoppers,” who use the cards to make fraudulent purchases at various retail outlets or on the internet. At times, the middlemen also provide shoppers with fraudulent pieces of identification that complement the counterfeit credit cards.

EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRACY

6. At approximately 12:15 A.M. on December 7, 1998, a caller reported to the OPD that gunshots were fired in the area of the 1300 block of East 28th Street, Oakland, California. OPD officers responded to the area and began a search for a crime scene and potential victims. Officers located a blood trail leading from the street to 1338 East 28th Street and contacted the occupant of the residence, David Chow (“Chow”).

7. Chow told officers that during the evening of December 6, 1998, he had been playing a game with his landlord, a person he knew as "Cindy" (later identified as ZHONG), and her boyfriend, a person he knew as "Fay" (later identified as LEE), in his residence. Chow told officers that around midnight "Cindy" and "Fay" departed the residence. Chow stated that approximately five minutes after the two persons departed, he heard a loud knock on his door. Chow said that upon opening his door he saw "Cindy" and "Fay", and noticed that "Fay" had blood on the front of his shirt and pants. Chow told officers that he then instructed "Cindy" to drive "Fay" to the hospital rather than wait for medical personnel to arrive. Chow advised that he and "Cindy" then drove "Fay" to the hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital, "Cindy" and "Fay" entered the hospital and Chow returned to his residence, where he was contacted by Officers. After Chow spoke with the officers, he directed them to ZHONG'S vehicle, which was parked in front of the residence. Upon examining the vehicle, officers discovered several apparent bullet holes in the hood, windshield and right front door. In addition, there was apparent blood located in the front passenger seat.

8. Chow told officers that he had resided at 1338 East 28th Street for approximately six months and that "Cindy" was his landlord. Both David Chow and ZHONG authorized Oakland Police Officers to search the residence by executing a written consent to search form. During the search of the residence, officers discovered evidence indicative of a counterfeit credit card encoding operation. Specifically, officers located an IBM PS/1 computer, an IBM computer monitor, and a keyboard. Attached to this computer system through electronic cables was an apparent magnetic strip reader/encoding device. Officers located 24 unembossed credit cards, numerous computer storage devices (diskettes), and numerous pieces of paper containing apparent credit card account numbers and account holder information, both hand written and

typed. Officers also discovered numerous sheets of paper with what appeared to be directions on how to utilize the computer and the magnetic strip encoding equipment to encode account information on unembossed cards. In addition, officers located a Toshiba brand laptop computer, a Canon brand BJC-80 computer printer, and a device used to cut items into the shape and size of credit cards. The officers questioned Chow about the computer equipment and credit cards located at the residence. Chow told officers that all of the items belonged to "Fay" and that "Fay" was storing the items at the residence.

9. Officers also interviewed ZHONG, who gave conflicting accounts of the shooting. At first, ZHONG said that she was driving her vehicle accompanied by a friend (later identified as Lan Ying Song), when a vehicle "cut her off" and the occupants of the vehicle began shooting at a person walking on the street (LEE). ZHONG told police that she did not know the shooting victim, and that she and the friend then transported the unknown victim to the hospital. When interviewed by police, however, Lan Ying Song said that she was not with ZHONG at the time of the shooting, but had been contacted by ZHONG to respond to the Alameda County Hospital and meet her. ZHONG continued to give police statements that conflicted with statements given by Song and Chow.

10. On December 7, 1998, OPD officer Collin Wong contacted Assistant to the Special Agent In Charge (ATSAIC), Richard Stribling, USSS, about the items that had been seized from Chow's residence. On December 8, 1998, ATSAIC Stribling examined the seized items. He identified the 24 unembossed credit cards as being counterfeit. He based this determination, in part, on the fact that the recovered credit cards lacked many of the security features inherent in genuine credit cards. Some of these features include: the holographic image on the front of the cards, the tamper resistant signature panel on the reverse of the card, and the clear and precise

printing that is observable on the front and reverse of the cards. When these security features were simulated on the counterfeit cards, they lacked the detail found on genuine credit cards. Also, none of these credit cards were embossed with account numbers. Genuine credit cards are not issued without valid account numbers embossed on the cards. An examination of the magnetic strip reader/writer that was attached to one of the seized computers revealed that it was similar to devices used to encode electronic account information on the magnetic strip attached to credit cards. Located with the Toshiba brand laptop computer was a computer cable that was consistent with a cable that is used to "down load" information from a "skimmer," or a hand held magnetic strip reader, that is used to fraudulently capture account information from legitimate credit cards.

11. An examination of the recovered sheets of papers revealed that the numbers written and typed on the sheets of paper were credit card account numbers issued by various card issuers for use on Visa and Master Card credit cards. The papers contained approximately 260 credit card account numbers along with names associated with the account numbers. On December 11, 1998, ATSAIC Stribling met with investigators with Bank of America and Citibank regarding the account numbers. The numbers were genuine account numbers that had been issued by banks located both within and outside of California, including the following: American Express Corporation, headquartered in New York; MBNA bank, located in Delaware; CitiBank, located in New York and South Dakota; First USA/Bank One, located in Delaware; Wells Fargo Bank, located in Arizona; Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, located in Chicago, Illinois; Portland Teachers Credit Union, located in Portland, Oregon; Capitol One Bank, located in Richmond, Virginia; and several other banks located throughout the United States and Canada. Information later received from several of the issuing banks disclosed fraudulent transactions being

conducted on the seized credit cards account numbers in the states of Texas and California as well as the countries of Canada and Panama. The issuing banks further advised that the seized credit cards account numbers were legitimately issued to persons located in the states of California, Illinois, Oregon, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota, as well as the country of Canada.

12. On December 22, 1998, agents surveilled LEE after he was discharged from the Alameda County Hospital. Agents saw LEE leave the hospital with ZHONG, Kin Mei Woo (LEE's wife), and an unidentified Asian male. Upon being discharged from the hospital, ZHONG drove LEE to 672 8th Street, Oakland, California, the residence of Lan Ying Song. Sometime later, LEE left the United States for Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

13. On January 6, 1999, U.S. Magistrate Judge Wayne Brazil authorized a federal search warrant to search the computers that had been seized by OPD. Agents located numerous deleted files that contained credit card account information (account numbers and account holder names) on the seized computers. These account numbers were different from the account information located on the sheets of paper seized at the 28th Street apartment. Agents found a total of two thousand and thirty one access devices (account numbers) on the computers. Agents also located software used to run the magnetic strip encoder/reader seized at the residence, as well as computer files that contained the names, addresses, social security numbers and telephone numbers of numerous persons. The account numbers were associated with Visa, Master Card, American Express, and Discover cards. The seized computers appear to have been used to fraudulently encode misappropriated credit card account numbers onto counterfeit credit cards. When viewed together, the computers, the reader/writer, the card cutter, the account numbers,

and the unembossed/unencoded counterfeit credit cards are indicative of a counterfeit credit card encoding operation.

14. On July 21, 1999, SA May Chow and ATSAIC Stribling, USSS, interviewed ZHONG. During this interview, ZHONG said that she had known LEE since approximately April 1998 when he was introduced to her as Ken Lee. ZHONG said that she and LEE began "dating" shortly thereafter. ZHONG said that after LEE was shot, she learned that his real name was SUN KEUNG LEE and that he was from Canada. ZHONG said that LEE had only contacted her on one occasion since his discharge from the hospital and that she had no way of contacting him. During this interview, ZHONG confirmed that she owned the apartment located at 1338 East 28th Street, Oakland, and stated that she had been at the apartment on the night of the shooting to collect the rent. When ZHONG was shown a photograph of David Chow, the person who was residing at the apartment located at 1338 East 28th Street at the time of the shooting, ZHONG denied that the person in the photo was her tenant.

15. On July 23, 1999, Sergeant Joe Olivas, OPD, was shown the same photo of David Chow that had been shown to ZHONG. Sergeant Olivas positively identified the photograph as David Chow, the person who was residing at 1338 East 28th Street, Oakland, at the time of the shooting. Sergeant Olivas, the lead investigating officer in the criminal investigation of the shooting, responded to the crime scene and interviewed persons on the night of the shooting.

16. On September 10, 1999, ATSAIC Stribling, USSS, received a report submitted by Secret Service Fingerprint Specialist James Scott, who reported the results of the latent fingerprint examination on the items seized from the residence located at 1338 East 28th Street, Oakland. The report stated that a total of two hundred forty four (244) latent fingerprints, thirty (30) latent palm prints, nine (9) unclassified latent impressions, and two (2) latent footprints,

suitable for identification were developed on the seized items. A comparison of the developed prints with LEE and Chow's known fingerprints resulted in the identification of LEE's fingerprints ninety-five (95) times. In particular, LEE's prints were identified on the papers containing misappropriated account numbers. Chow's fingerprints were not identified.

17. Telephone toll records obtained from the Pacific Bell telephone company on ZHONG's residential telephone number, (510) 481-8812, revealed that during the time period from November 1, 1998, to August 27, 1999, there were 472 calls to telephone numbers in the Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada area. Further investigation determined that 267 of these calls were to telephone numbers directly attributable to LEE.

18. On March 21, 2000, SA Michael Pak, USCS, contacted ATSAIC Stribling, USSS, regarding the seizure of a package sent from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, to an address in Oakland, California. SA Pak advised that the package contained approximately 6000 apparently counterfeit Visa and Master Card signature panels. SA Pak advised that the package was sent via the Airborne Express Company with the addressee listed as Cindy Cai, 2641 23rd Avenue, Oakland, California. This address was identified through the Department of Motor Vehicles as a new address for Lan Ying Song, ZHONG'S friend. The USSS advised SA Pak of the ongoing investigation of ZHONG and that ZHONG had previously used the alias "Cindy."

19. On March 22, 2000, SA Pak again contacted ATSAIC Stribling and said that he had surveilled the 23rd Avenue address. During that time, he had seen a white Honda Civic automobile bearing California License 4EEW003 at the residence. This vehicle is registered to ZHONG. SA Pak further said that during the surveillance he observed an individual matching ZHONG's physical description leave the residence and driving the Honda Civic.

20. On March 22, 2000, ATSAIC Stribling examined the contents of the package that had been seized by the USCS. The examination determined that the items were counterfeit Visa and Master Card signature panels that had been produced through the ink jet printing process and that the labels had been printed on readily available Avery brand labels.

21. On April 19, 2000, a dialed number recorder (pen register) was established on ZHONG's residential telephone number (510) 481-8812. A review of the pen register information revealed that two (2) calls were made from ZHONG's residential telephone to telephone number (510) 536-4280. Telephone subscriber information obtained from Pacific Bell disclosed that the subscriber for (510) 536-4280 was Lan Ying Song at 2631 23rd Avenue, Oakland. This is the same address where the above described counterfeit signature panels were to be delivered, and the same address where agents saw ZHONG on the date the seized package was scheduled to be delivered.

PROJECT COCONUT

22. Beginning in roughly January 2000, the Organized Crime Agency (OCA) of British Columbia initiated Project Coconut, a Canadian law enforcement operation targeting the criminal activities of LEE and his criminal associates in the Vancouver area and elsewhere in Canada.

23. On or about May 18, 2000, Canadian authorities, utilizing a tracking device placed on LEE's vehicle, tracked LEE to a Petro Canada gas station in Vancouver. A review of the sales receipts from the gas station by a bank investigator revealed that three transactions were conducted at the gas station using a Fleet Bank (New York) Visa Card. An investigator for Fleet Bank reported that the account number had been compromised. The gas station security videotape showed LEE conducting the transactions. Thereafter, on at least five subsequent dates--July 2, 2000, July 5, 2000, July 8, 2000, July 13, 2000, and July 15, 2000--Canadian

authorities tracked LEE to the same Petro Canada gas station, where he used compromised credit card accounts issued by American and Canadian banks. On some of these occasions, security videotapes identified LEE as conducting the fraudulent transactions.

24. On or about May 23, 2000, ATSAIC Stribling received a request from the USSS Vancouver Resident Office for subscriber information on five telephone numbers that were appearing on dialed number recorders established by OCA, in Vancouver, on Lee's telephones and the telephones of his criminal associates. The five (5) telephone numbers were from the San Francisco Bay Area. The first number, (510) 481-8812, was ZHONG's home telephone number (five calls between April 2, 2000 and May 5, 2000). The second number, telephone number (415) 303-8881, was identified as the pager number associated with a criminal associate of LEE's and ZHONG's, Ivan Lu (thirteen calls between April 27, 2000 and May 23, 2000). The third number, telephone number (510) 206-8083, was the telephone number associated with another criminal associate of LEE's and ZHONG's, David Yuen, (thirteen calls between May 5, 2000 and May 23, 2000). The fourth and fifth telephone numbers (510) 390-3249, and (415) 672-7073, were telephone numbers assigned to pre-paid cellular telephones where reliable subscriber information could not be obtained.

25. On September 28, 2000, Sergeant Patrick Fogarty, OCA, contacted ATSAIC Stribling and said that the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Canada, had issued a court order authorizing the interception and monitoring of the private communications of LEE and his associates, through the use of a "wiretap" on telephones, both cellular and land lines, and the covert installation of a listening device in one of LEE's vehicles. This order was signed pursuant to Part VI of the Criminal Code of Canada.

26. On November 6, 2000, Canadian authorities monitored a conversation between LEE and EVAN ENG, a known associate of LEE's since 1994. ENG, a resident of Lafayette California, discussed with LEE the purchase of an item that cost \$3,500. During the course of the conversation LEE told ENG to throw away the boxes, and ENG said that she would put the item in a bag in the car with clothing. They then discussed the difficulties of crossing the border and being questioned about the item. (As described below, business records later obtained from Image Sales, a business in Walnut Creek, suggest that this conversation concerned a thermal dye diffusion printer capable of being used to imprint images on counterfeit credit cards, which was purchased by ENG at Image Sales approximately one week before the conversation.)

27. On November 7, 2000, Canadian authorities monitored another conversation between LEE and ENG during which the plans for ENG's trip to Canada were discussed. LEE told ENG "If you are asked, just say that other people . . . whatever." ENG replied, "I know how to respond." LEE then asked "From Hong Kong?" ENG replied, "I told him to write an invoice on a piece of blank paper. It doesn't have a company name on it though. . . . Got it written beforehand to show that it isn't worth a lot of money. Even if it is taxed, it isn't that much. Just several hundred dollars, right? There are eleven rolls in color. Four rolls are on their way. When I come back next time I will mail them over." (Again, based on records later obtained from Image Sales, I believe that the "rolls" that ENG was referring to are ink ribbons used with the thermal dye diffusion printer that ENG purchased from Image Sales.)

28. On November 10, 2000, ENG arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Wiretap intercepts and surveillance showed that ENG and LEE met several times while ENG was in Vancouver. LEE gave ENG a computer while she was in Vancouver, and she brought the computer into the United States. Multiple telephone calls were monitored during this time

period by Canadian authorities between LEE, ZHONG, and ENG. LEE coordinated a meeting between ZHONG and ENG, after ENG returned to the San Francisco Bay Area. In subsequent monitored conversations, ZHONG told LEE that she met with ENG and that she (ZHONG) received an item and left. ZHONG then explained that the computer did not work.

29. On November 14, 2000, Canadian authorities monitored a telephone conversation between Michael Wong, an associate of LEE's suspected of operating a counterfeit credit card manufacturing plant for LEE in Vancouver, British Columbia, and an individual named Ho (last name unknown). During the conversation, Wong stated "Peter will arrive the day after tomorrow and my factory will need to start work . . . our machine needs to make whatever . . . make those clothings [Wong, LEE and their co-conspirators refer to plastic credit cards as clothes]. Peter will come down on Friday and help us input everything into the disc and make all the backs into it and then, once it is made, there will be tens of thousands that will come out." Wong went on to explain that his machine was a bit slow and that he had to do it three separate times. Ho then told Wong not to talk about such things over the phone.

30. Canadian authorities had previously identified "Peter" as Peter Liu, one of LEE's criminal associates who was suspected of trafficking in counterfeit credit cards in the Calgary, Alberta area. According to an investigator with the Royal Bank of Canada, Frank Pohl, who reviewed an excerpt of the above conversation, the conversation appeared to be a discussion about Peter traveling to Vancouver to assist with the graphics for the thermal printer that Wong was using to manufacture counterfeit credit cards. According to Pohl, Wong appeared to be stating that the thermal printer was slow, and that it was taking Wong three (3) runs through the printer to get the desired graphics on the counterfeit cards. As an investigator for the Royal Bank

of Canada, Pohl is highly knowledgeable in the methods used to produce genuine and counterfeit credit cards.

31. On November 16, 2000, Canadian authorities monitored a telephone conversation between Wong and Peter Liu in which Wong told Liu that he had been trying to get hold of him for a few days. Wong stated that he was worried, but that he told his “boss” that there was no problem. Based on subsequent conversations intercepted by the Canadian authorities, investigators determined that Wong would refer to LEE using terms such as “boss.” In fact, later that same day, Canadian authorities monitored a telephone conversation between Wong and LEE in which Wong told LEE that the “elderly person” (an apparent reference to Peter Liu, who was in his 50s) was in Vancouver. LEE told Wong that he (LEE) would come over because he wanted to listen to what Peter had to say. Approximately one hour later, Canadian investigators identified both Peter and LEE’s vehicles at Wong’s residence, located at 2728 Duke Street, Vancouver, Canada.

32. On November 19, 2000, Canadian investigators monitored telephone conversations between Wong and other unidentified co-conspirators in Canada, during which these unidentified co-conspirators asked Wong about whether or not cards had been printed. From the context of this conversation, it appears that Wong was communicating with his customers (i.e., purchasers of counterfeit credit cards). Wong explained there were problems with the plastic cards because of their thickness and that the color had to be worked on as well. Wong explained that he was sending something to the United States where an expert would change the colors.

33. On November 21, 2000, Canadian investigators monitored a telephone conversation

between Wong and Peter, during which Wong asked Peter about some of the manufacturing problems he was having and asked if Peter thought he could fix them. Peter explained he was not sure. Wong then told Peter that he had to get it done ASAP because there were some orders.

34. On November 22, 2000, Canadian investigators monitored a telephone conversation between Wong and Peter, in which Wong asked if there were any gains made. Peter explained that he was working on Wong's stuff and that it should be okay. Peter went on to say that he would be heading to Vancouver in the next week. Wong suggested that he was hoping Peter could purchase a T.V. with a built in VCR, "because that woman is bored." Wong stated that the woman stayed in the house all day long, every day, and Wong explained that she would be there (in Vancouver) for a while. Wong then stated that once Peter was done it might result in a job lasting for a long time. "Because after it's stamped and gone through it will be taken to the U.S." Peter then stated that he might be able to do it for her. Wong then explained that the cards had been ordered and that they should be there very soon.

35. Wong's reference to a "woman" appears to have been a reference to SANDY ZHONG, who was at the time visiting LEE in Vancouver. That same day, a telephone conversation between Wong and ZHONG was monitored in which Wong reported that the "old man" (again, presumably Peter) was flying down to Vancouver. Wong explained that he had just talked to Peter and that he was working on ZHONG's "stuff" right now. Wong then stated that he figured ZHONG would be bored. ZHONG told him to forget the television for now.

36. On December 14, 2000, ENG arrived at the Vancouver Airport on a flight from San Francisco. During a customs inspection, inspectors found two (2) metal plates in ENG's personal belongings. ENG told Canadian customs inspectors that she did not know what the plates were used for, but believed that they were part of a desk. ENG said that she was

transporting the items for another person who resided in Vancouver, who had left the items in California when he moved. Customs inspectors seized the items.

37. On December 14, 2000, Canadian investigators monitored a telephone conversation between LEE in Vancouver and ZHONG in Oakland, at telephone number (510) 418-4959. They discussed the fact that Canadian Customs had searched ENG upon her arrival in Vancouver. LEE told ZHONG that ENG “turned it over.” ZHONG then suggested that the customs search was not a regular search.

38. On December 15, 2000, Canadian investigators monitored a telephone conversation between LEE and ZHONG, during which ZHONG explained to LEE the passwords used to open certain computer files on a CD-Rom. A few minutes later, LEE called ZHONG again and this time LEE handed the telephone to Peter Liu. Peter and ZHONG discussed which computer program he should use to open the files. ZHONG described the files and suggested Peter use “Corel Draw” to open the files. (Based on my training and experience, I know Corel Draw to be a commonly used program for printing counterfeit credit cards). A few minutes after this conversation, LEE called ZHONG again and gave the phone to Peter. Peter stated that it did not work.

39. On December 19, 2000, ENG returned to the San Francisco area. OCA investigators in Canada monitored additional telephone conversations between ENG and LEE regarding the fact that she was searched by Canadian customs when crossing the border. During this conversation, LEE asked ENG if she received the items that were seized by customs. ENG told LEE that she did not receive the items back from customs. LEE became very upset, cursing and curtly hanging up.

40. On or about December 20, 2000, Sergeant Fogarty, OCA, contacted your affiant and advised that Detective Phil Rydl, Calgary Police Service, had examined the metal plates seized by Canada Customs from ENG and identified them as parts of an embossing machine. An embossing machine, with such plates, can be used to emboss special fonts, such as "V" for Visa and "MC" for MasterCard, which are used to simulate genuine credit card security features.

41. On December 20, 2000, OCA investigators in Canada monitored conversations between LEE and ENG, and LEE and ZHONG, in which LEE coordinated with ZHONG to leave money at, what is believed to be, a McDonald's Restaurant, which ENG would retrieve. At 9:21 a.m., LEE called ENG at telephone number (415) 699-1888. In this conversation, LEE and ENG discussed the size of a package and the cost for items. LEE told ENG to meet an unknown person at 10:30 at "Lo Mac" and to obtain what was believed to be money from this person for the package. At 9:23 a.m., LEE called ZHONG at number (510) 418-4959 and instructed her to go to "Siu Mac's" at 10:30 to provide money for items. (According to a senior translator with OCA, the terms "Lo Mac" and "Siu Mac" could refer to an individual named "Mac" or to McDonald's, the fast food restaurant.)

42. On December 20, 2000, USSS agents surveilled ENG's residence. At approximately 10:15 a.m., agents saw ENG leave her residence in a bronze Mercedes Benz registered in her name and drive to a McDonald's restaurant, located at 3459 Mt. Diablo Blvd. in Lafayette, California. ENG arrived at approximately 10:20 a.m. and parked her car in an area of the parking lot away from other vehicles. No pedestrian traffic was observed in the vicinity. ENG got out of her car, leaving the driver's side door open, and for a brief period of time was not in view. ENG re-entered her car and left the McDonald's parking lot without meeting anyone or entering the restaurant. She then left the McDonalds parking lot and drove to Image Sales, Inc.

located at 1559 3rd Street, Walnut Creek, California. This company supplies identification cards and identification equipment. ENG entered the business and a short time later left the business, accompanied by an unknown male. ENG and the unknown male placed a white package in the trunk of her car. ENG then left Image Sales and returned to her residence.

43. Shortly thereafter, agents observed ENG carry a white box from her residence and place it in the back seat of her Mercedes Benz. She left her residence and drove to the Walnut Creek main post office, located at 2070 N. Broadway, Walnut Creek, California. She entered the post office and filled out a customs declaration form. ENG returned to her car, picked up the white box from the back seat, and then re-entered the post office where she mailed the package. ENG signed the customs declaration form, paid \$104.50 in postage, and left.

44. Your affiant examined the package at the post office and determined that it was a white box measuring approximately sixteen and one half (16 ½) inches long, eight (8) inches wide and eight and one half (8 ½) inches tall. The customs Declaration and Dispatch Note listed the contents as: "Plastic Cards, Quantity 2,000, Valued at: \$250.00." The sender's name and address were listed as Jack West, 965 D Detroit Avenue, Concord, California 94518. The addressee's name and address were listed as Sakura Co. Ltd., 31-8th Street, New Westminster, BC Canada. This address is the business address of a restaurant partly owned by Yu Sun Kwan, who according to investigators with OCA, is a criminal associate of LEE in Vancouver, Canada.

45. Your affiant later contacted SA Timothy Whisler, USSS, who was on temporary assignment in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and confirmed that a conversation had been monitored between LEE and ENG. In this call, ENG told LEE that she had mailed a package. ENG explained that she had filled out the form as "plastic clothes" (a term used by LEE's associates for cards) and that it was listed as a gift worth \$250.00. ENG told LEE that he

should receive the package on the twenty-third (23rd). LEE asked ENG if she looked at it and if she thought it was right. ENG replied that it's all white and that the texture is not as hard as those before. She said that even the thickness information is printed out as thirty (30) ml. ENG confirmed that she had sent the package out under a Caucasian name with which LEE would be familiar.

46. On December 26, 2000, Magistrate Judge Bernard Zimmerman authorized a federal search warrant for the package. The search warrant was executed and it was discovered that the package contained 3000 blank plastic credit card sized cards, consistent with cards used to manufacture counterfeit credit cards. The cards are described as 1000 white colored cards, 1000 gold colored cards and 1000 platinum colored cards.

47. On December 22, 2000, OCA investigators in Canada intercepted a conversation between ZHONG and LEE, in which LEE inquired of ZHONG if things were all right in the San Francisco area. ZHONG replied that things were fine. LEE advised ZHONG to make sure she looked around. During this conversation, ZHONG advised LEE that she would be traveling to Vancouver on December 23, 2000.

48. Between December 27, 2000, and January 5, 2001, OCA intercepted several conversations between LEE and ENG, and LEE and Kwan, regarding the package that ENG attempted to mail. During these conversations, they discussed tracking the package and the fact that it had not arrived at the intended destination. ENG expressed concern that she might have been captured on the security video at the post office. They discussed using the shipping tracking number to determine the status of the package. They later discussed the fact that the Express mail tracking system showed that the package had arrived at a destination and was awaiting delivery. Through coordination with the Postal Inspection Service, the tracking number

of this package showed that the package was delivered to the “dead letter facility” in San Francisco.

49. On January 4, 2001, OCA investigators monitored a telephone conversation between Kwan and Peggy Luong, an employee at the Sakura Restaurant. During this conversation, Kwan asked Luong if a package had arrived. When Luong replied that no package had arrived, Kwan advised her that if a parcel did arrive, to collect it. Kwan added that if the police arrived and asked about the package, to tell the police that the package was for a customer who lives in a nearby hotel, and that Luong should tell the police that she did not know what was in the package.

50. On January 5, 2001, OCA investigators monitored a telephone conversation between ZHONG and LEE, while both were in Vancouver, regarding the purchase of items to be used in the renovation of ZHONG’s San Lorenzo home. Other conversations were monitored where LEE and ZHONG coordinated shoppers using counterfeit credit cards to purchase home improvement materials from Home Depot stores located in the Vancouver area. These calls correspond to purchases made that same date at the Home Depot store located at 7350 120th Street, Surrey, British Columbia. The purchases were made using a compromised Australian CitiBank account number.

51. On January 11, 2001, investigators monitored a telephone conversation between ZHONG and a person named Si Leung. ZHONG asked Si Leung for measurements of the bathroom in her San Lorenzo home. She later relayed these measurements to LEE.

52. On January 12, 2001, OCA investigators in Canada executed a search warrant at 6208 Kings Lynn, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, a location where surveillance had determined that ZHONG frequently stayed while in Vancouver. During the execution of the

search, OCA discovered a complete counterfeit credit card manufacturing operation, which included an embosser, encoder, thermal dye diffusion printer (used to print the graphics on counterfeit credit cards), computer with storage disks, skimmers, tipping foil, signature panels, approximately 40,000 counterfeit holograms (also known as optical variable devices), and thousands of counterfeit credit cards and credit card account numbers. ZHONG, who was the only person present at the address when the warrant was executed, was questioned about the equipment. ZHONG said that she had no knowledge of the equipment and that she was just staying at the location, which belonged to a friend. Also located at the address were numerous personal items belonging to ZHONG, including clothing and toiletry items, as well as numerous receipts from Home Depot stores regarding the purchase of home improvement items. One of these receipts was dated January 5, 2001 from the Home Depot store located at 7350 120th Street, Surrey, British Columbia. The account number on the receipt was a compromised Australian CitiBank account number. The purchase consisted of six (6) faucets, kitchen sink, two (2) toilets, two (2) basins, a disposer, two (2) towel bars, and two (2) tissue holders totaling \$3,864.82 (CD). Another receipt with that same date was found from the same Home Depot store, listing cabinet components including knobs and drawers. ZHONG was given a summons to appear in Canadian court on a later date.

53. On the same date, Canadian investigators searched 2728 Duke Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, the residence of Michael Wong. They seized skimming devices, counterfeit identification and a few counterfeit credit cards at that location. Wong was not present at the time of the search.

54. On the date of the searches, Canadian investigators intercepted several telephone conversations between LEE and his co-conspirators discussing the searches. LEE, Wong and

Peter discussed the contents of the seized computers. LEE was concerned that his “woman” would take the fall. The others said that she would not get into bad trouble because she was a United States citizen. LEE, Wong and Peter discussed what they needed to get up and running again in order to produce counterfeit credit cards.

55. On January 14, 2001, a U-Haul van containing numerous construction materials and fixtures purchased in the Vancouver area with counterfeit credit cards was driven from Canada into the United States by Qing Zhang, an associate of Yu Sun Kwan. The items were inventoried at the border by SA’s Whisler and Musselwhite, USSS, and United States Customs Inspectors and then allowed to continue into the United States. Customs inspectors identified that the bar codes and SKU numbers, normally used to identify items by retailers, were ripped from many of the assorted boxes and packages in the U-Haul. The SKU numbers identified on the materials found in the U-Haul were later matched to the SKU numbers found on the Home Depot receipts found in ZHONG’s purse during the search of 6208 Kings Lynn, Vancouver.

56. On January 15, 2001, Canadian investigators monitored a conversation between ZHONG and LEE in which ZHONG told LEE that she had returned home and that the building materials were also at her home.

57. On January 20, 2001, Canadian investigators monitored a conversation between Wong and Peter during which the two co-conspirators discussed the contents of computers that were seized by Canadian investigators. In particular, Wong asked whether a portable computer taken from his house contained anything. Peter stated that it should not. Wong said that only “that other one” has more in it. Peter explained, “Yes. The one that you have. Inside, if they look at it they should be able to see the stuff you shook out. But, if they don’t know how to look for it because yours is in DOS. Normal people, if they go inside, they can’t see it. If they are

very good they can go inside and it is possible they can see it.” Wong then discussed, “That sample disc that you made before. You had it taken away, right? My computer at my house” Peter interrupted, “There’s nothing in your computer.” Wong then asked about the scanner. Peter explained, “That scanner doesn’t have anything. . . . I’m also thinking that you don’t even have to admit to using it. I think what Fei Lo said is right...Even if you didn’t admit to using it, at the most they will charge you with possessing false identification. There’s no one witnessing you using it . . . but Fei Lo.” (I know “Fei Lo” to be an alias for LEE based on information obtained from informants and intercepted telephone conversations.) Wong and Peter then discussed the seizure of all of the plant tools and equipment at 6208 Kings Lynn, Vancouver. Wong stated, “That side has nothing to do with me. It’s not my fucking problem. I wasn’t there, right?”

58. On January 21, 2001, Canadian investigators monitored telephone conversation between ENG and LEE. During this call, they discussed the fact that the package of blank credit cards mailed by ENG had not arrived in Canada. They also talked about tracking the package and the information that the postal service had given ENG regarding the package. There were further discussions regarding an unknown item and a diskette. They said that the unknown item was attached to the back of a “sewing machine,” and that ENG should obtain “clothes,” and give these items to LEE. (Based on my experience and training, the facts of this investigation and knowledge of the codes used by LEE and his associates, I believe that the term “sewing machine” refers to a computer, that “clothes” refers to plastic cards, and the unknown item and diskette refers to a magnetic strip reader/encoder with software. In previously monitored conversations between ENG and LEE, ENG referred to cards as “clothes.”)

59. On January 22, 2001, Canadian investigators monitored a conversation between Wong and Peter in which Wong had a discussion with Peter about an encoder/reader (IDT3840). Peter asked where it was purchased and Wong explained that it was purchased over the Internet. During the conversation, the two discussed continuing the counterfeit credit card operation by getting another encoder. Peter explained that he needed a few things to get his factory running. Peter listed gold paper (tipping foil), graphics for card faces, and an embosser. Wong explained that “Fei Lo” could get all that, and that he (Wong) had the clientele.

60. On July 9, 2001, SA Musselwhite, USSS Vancouver, advised that Jim Leonard, a Forensics Specialist with OCA, was preparing his report on the computers seized at 6208 Kings Lynn, Vancouver. Musselwhite stated that during the examination of the hard drive, images of credit cards with the names and account numbers missing were found. Based on my training and experience, I know that such images are typically used as templates for the manufacture of counterfeit credit cards. Counterfeiters make the templates by scanning a genuine credit card. The image is saved as a computer file. The image is manipulated electronically and the areas where account information and credit card holders names are embossed are layered over by color patches that match the background of the card. This image now becomes the template for that particular bank sponsored card. These images are transferred from the computer to a thermal dye-imaging machine that prints the image onto blank plastic cards. Leonard was able to peel away the layers of color on the credit card front panel images and identified the genuine credit card originally scanned in as the template. The original image was a credit card belonging to ZHONG.

61. A 2001 forensic analysis conducted by Richard Outland, Document Analyst, USSS,

comparing counterfeit credit cards seized across the United States and Canada, has associated nine (9) counterfeit credit card cases in the San Francisco Bay Area to the cards seized in Vancouver on January 12, 2001 and eighteen (18) counterfeit credit card cases across the United States.

62. In October 2001, Jim Leonard, OCA, contacted your affiant regarding the point of purchase of the Eltron P310 Thermal Printer (Serial number E210042) that was recovered during the seizure of a counterfeit credit card plant in Vancouver, British Columbia. The company identified as the seller of the printer was Image Sales, located at 1559 Third Avenue, Walnut Creek, California 94596. This corresponds with the same location to which USSS agents surveilled ENG on December 20, 2000. The business is a photo identification retailer that deals in security access cards, identification cards and the equipment to produce these products.

63. On October 16, 2001, SA Donaghy and your affiant interviewed the owner-operator of Image Sales and some of his employees regarding the Eltron P310 Thermal Printer (serial number E210042). The owner identified a photograph of ENG, whom he knew as "Grace Lee." The owner explained while reading from Grace Lee's file, that she initiated a business relationship with Image Sales in 1994, beginning with the purchase of five thousand (5,000) plastic cards, described as measuring 2 1/8 x 3 3/8 inches (credit card sized), in separate packages of silver, gold, grey and blue. Each of the cards had a low coercivity three (3) track wide ABA stripe on the back. These particular measurements are identical to industry standard genuine credit card stock. ENG presented herself as an entrepreneur who was acting as a go-between for the Chinese speaking community in the San Francisco Bay Area and representatives from Hong Kong, who were interested in making identification cards, gold club member and

platinum club member cards for their casino's overseas. The last contact any person at Image Sales had with Lee (ENG) was in January 2001.

64. A review of Grace Lee's (ENG's) Image Sales file revealed that she had purchased numerous cards and printing equipment over her seven (7) years of dealing with Image Sales. She purchased encoder/readers, card cutters, thermal dye printers and color printers, cleaning equipment, soft ware for identification making (EPI Suites), software for encoding machine interfacing to a personal computer, printer heads, ribbons, tipping foil and security holographic lamination. ENG would return cards that were not to her specifications and receive credit for them, as well as return equipment that did not work or meet her needs. The owner of Image Sales provided me with an A4ER-RS computer driven magnetic stripe encoder/reader that ENG had returned to Image Sales because it did not work. The encoder/reader was packaged in a box containing the manual and the software diskettes that contained the program making the device compatible with a computer. These items were sent to the USSS Forensic Services Division for latent prints examination. SUN KEUNG LEE's prints were identified on each of the items. ENG asked Image Sales for training on the equipment so that she could in turn train her business contacts in Hong Kong on how to operate the different machines.

65. At one point in 1997, ENG brought a laptop computer that she had purchased elsewhere into Image Sales and explained that she was unable to make the encoder/reader software interface with the laptop. ENG asked the owner-operator of Image Sales to see if he could get the software to work on the laptop. He explained that they were unable to get the software to load on the laptop and that ENG did not return to Image Sales for several months. ENG owed several thousand dollars to Image Sales at the time and Larsen made the decision to retain the laptop as partial payment. ENG returned eventually to place more orders and arranged

with Image Sales to keep the laptop computer. ENG stated that if it was not going to work with the encoder/reader she did not want the laptop and would use it as a partial payment for her outstanding bill. The hard drive for the laptop has been imaged and examined, nothing of evidentiary value was found.

66. An employee at Image Sales also identified ENG from a photo display as the person she knew as "Grace Lee." This employee assisted SA Donaghy and your affiant in reviewing the invoices of purchases made by ENG through Image Sales. ENG would pick up her orders in person and would always pay in cash. Caulastics, a business located at 5955 Mission Street, Daly City, California 94014, provided a majority of the plastic cards. Caulastics is a plastic card manufacturer and identity card and security access card wholesaler. A review of ENG's invoices revealed that she ordered and received 119,999 plastic cards over the period of seven (7) years. The review of Image Sales records also revealed that ENG purchased numerous high quality printers, credit card encoder readers, and other items consistent with a counterfeit credit card manufacturing plant. Significantly, ENG purchased the Eltron P310 Thermal Printer (serial number E210042) seized at the Kings Lynn plant in Vancouver. ENG picked up the Eltron printer on November 7, 2000, paying \$1,287.00 US in cash.

67. According to Canadian authorities, as late as June 20, 2001, a witness described LEE and Wong testing counterfeit credit cards at the Petro Canada gas station in Vancouver. With the exception of two cards, all of the card numbers pertained to U.S. banks and financial institutions.

IMPACT ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

68. Based on my training and experience in conducting counterfeit access device investigations and information I have obtained from other law enforcement officers and representatives from Visa, MasterCard, American Express and Discover, I believe that the

activities of LEE, ZHONG, and ENG affected interstate and foreign commerce in the following manner:

- a. The issuing banks of account numbers seized at the Oakland counterfeit credit card plant in 1998 and at the Vancouver counterfeit credit card plants in 2001 are headquartered all across the United States and Canada.
- b. The legitimate account holders of the compromised accounts are from all across the United States, Canada, and even Australia.
- c. Both ENG and ZHONG participated in transporting equipment and goods purchased in the San Francisco Bay Area for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit credit cards, either by mail or by person, to Vancouver, Canada.
- d. ZHONG initiated the transport of goods purchased using counterfeit credit cards in Vancouver, Canada, across the border into the United States and utilized those same goods for renovation of her residence in San Lorenzo, California.
- e. Additionally, when a counterfeit credit card is used, this causes a financial transaction between the Merchant, Merchant Bank, Issuing Bank, and a Clearing Center. In a credit card financial transaction, the Merchant typically contacts the Clearing Center through his point of sale terminal. The Clearing Center in turn queries the Issuing Bank of the credit card to verify the validity of the account. Once verified, the Issuing Bank then credits the Merchant Bank's account with the appropriate amount of money through the Clearing Center. Typically, all four of these branches are in different states, depending on the respective banks.

CONCLUSION AND REQUEST FOR SEALING ORDER

69. Based on the forgoing facts, I respectfully submit that there is probable cause to believe that beginning on or about December 7, 1998 and continuing through on or about June 20, 2001, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, Defendants SUN KEUNG LEE, SANDY RU ZHONG, and EVA YOK YAU ENG, knowingly and with the intent to defraud, conspired to use, produce, and traffic in counterfeit access devices, and by such conduct, affected interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1029(b)(2) and (a)(1). I also submit that there is probable cause to believe that the Defendants committed the following overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy:

(1) on or about December 7, 1998, SUN KEUNG LEE possessed misappropriated credit card account numbers;

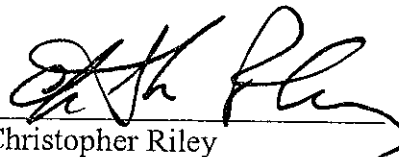
(2) on or about December 14, 2000, EVA YOK YAU ENG transported two metal components of an embossing machine from San Francisco, California, to Vancouver, Canada;

(3) on or about December 15, 2000, SANDY RU ZHONG discussed by telephone from Oakland with one of her co-conspirators in Vancouver the use of a computer program to open files on a CD-Rom; and,

(4) on or about November 7, 2000 EVA YOK YAU ENG purchased an Eltron P310 Thermal Printer, serial number E210042, in Walnut Creek, California.

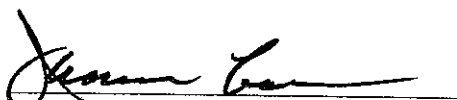
70. Because of concerns that the Defendants may poses a risk of flight and may not presently be within the Northern District of California, I respectfully request that this Affidavit and accompanying Complaint be sealed until further order of the Court, or until the Defendants are within the custody of law enforcement authorities, with the exception that the Defendants and/or their attorneys may be provided with copies of the Complaint and Arrest Warrants.

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Christopher Riley
Special Agent
United States Secret Service

Subscribed to and sworn before me on this 17th day
of December, 2004.



HON. JAMES LARSON
United States Magistrate Judge